(2) 3. Median nervure of anterior wings always visible.
(5) 4. Metanotum with five areæ . . . . *testaceus*, Capron.
(4) 5. Metanotum with three areæ . . . *cultus*, Marsh.
(1) 6. Metanotum not centrally carinate.
(8) 7. Basal abdominal segment aciculate; body mainly pale . . . . . *splendidus*, Marsh.
(7) 8. Basal abdominal segment glabrous; body, except head, black . . *xanthocephalus*, Marsh.

M. splendidus.—One female was swept from reeds at Southwold in a salt-marsh, August 1st, 1900. Bignell was sceptical of this determination, but the insect agrees in every particular with Rev. T. A. Marshall's description.

M. xanthocephalus.—Donisthorpe has given me a female which he took in Co. Kerry, June, 1902.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF CRYPTINÆ (ICHNEUMONIDÆ) FROM BORNEO.

By P. Cameron.

Palmerella, gen. nov.

Areolet minute, punctiform, the recurrent nervure received at its apex; the transverse median nervure received shortly behind the transverse basal; transverse median nervure in hind wings broken near the bottom; radial cellule elongate; disco-cubital nervure unbroken. Metanotum with one transverse keel, and with a square area in the middle of the base, behind the keel; the sides at the apex armed with long spines; the spiracles ovate, of moderate size. Abdominal petiole rather stout, broad, curved, longer than the second segment. The third antennal joint not much longer than the fourth. Hind legs very long. Palpi long, the maxillary reaching to the middle coxæ. Scutellum roundly, broadly conical; the apex has a long, steep slope. Eyes large, parallel. Thorax fully three times longer than wide; the head is wider than it; its front is depressed and is keeled down the middle; there is a complete metapleural keel. The parapsidal furrows extend from the base to the apex of the mesonotum.

The type of this genus differs from the other Mesostenini (the group to which it belongs) in having the body and legs black: the scutellum is much more prominent than it is with *Mesostenoideus* or *Buodias*, and, more particularly, in being steeply declivous behind; the hind legs are longer and more slender, and the abdomen shorter and narrower, its petiole stouter and of more equal width, as well as being longer compared with the second segment. Looked at from the sides the base of the metanotum is seen to be depressed, the post-scutellum appearing behind the depression as a small tubercle.

The type of the genus has hardly the appearance of a

Cryptid; it looks, in fact, like one of the Acœnitini. I unfortunately only know the male.

Palmerella nigra, sp. nov.

Black; a small squarish white spot immediately below the antennæ and the palpi white, the fore legs brownish testaceous in front; wings clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♂. Length, 8 mm.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt, B.A.).

Face and clypeus closely, rugosely punctured, the former almost reticulated; the front and vertex more closely and finely reticulated-punctured. Flagellum of antennæ fuscous, black above. Thorax, except the lower part of the propleuræ, closely, distinctly punctured; the scutellum more strongly than the mesonotum, the metanotum still more strongly and more clearly reticulated; the depression on the propleuræ striated below the middle. First abdominal segment distinctly but not closely punctured; the second closely and regularly punctured; the punctuation on the others becomes gradually weaker. Legs shortly, thickly haired; the coxæ and femora rather strongly, closely punctured; the long spur of the hind tibiæ reaches to the middle of the metatarsus; the apex of the third joint of the hind tarsi and the fourth yellowish white.

COLIAS EDUSA BRED IN OCTOBER, 1908.

By F. W. Frohawk, M.B.O.U., F.E.S.

It may interest some of the readers of this Journal to know I have succeeded in rearing a nice series of *C. edusa* this autumn from a female captured August 7th at Wallasea, Essex (recorded in the September issue, p. 229). I find, on going over the set specimens, which number sixty, just thirty are males and thirty females. A few others of both sexes emerged, which I did not set; therefore the sexes produced were of about equal proportion. Most of the females resemble the parent in having the marginal spots reduced in both number and size, which are almost absent in some. The central spots on the primaries are larger than usual, and a few have the central blotch of the secondaries exceptionally large, forming in two or three specimens conspicuous variation.

The eggs hatched at the end of August. The parent died August 30th. The first larva spun up for pupation September 21st, and pupated on 23rd, followed by others daily. The first imago (a male) emerged October 8th, followed by others of both sexes daily during the following fortnight.

All the specimens (excepting two or three not set) are of full average size, owing to the fine warm weather during the feeding up of the larvæ and the emergence of the butterflies; usually late autumnal specimens are reduced in size by cold weather.